THE PRESIDENT DISPLEASED.

He Thinks Speaker Carlisle Has Been Derelict.

UNWORTHY PENSION SEEKERS.

The "Bee's" Position Endorsed-Delegate Dubois of Idaho Tells Why He Opposes Division-A Letter From Stepniak.

Wanted a Committee Appointed. WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMARA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C. Dec.25.

I understand that the president is not at all pleased at the adjournment of the house for a holiday recess without the appointment of the committee on ways and means which he thinks Carlisle, at least, could have selected so as to hasten the work of tariff reform. Here are two weeks which might have been occupied by the committee in framing a bill to be brought into the house at once upon its reassembling after the holidays before there was any other business to occupy its attention or any other measures on the calendar. One of the methods Mr. Randall has always used to defeat tariff reform bills has been "log rolling" other measures in the way. It was the wish of the president that the tariff be taken up at once on the assembling of congress and the entire time of the house devoted to its consideration till something was done, but now it is not possible for the committee to prepare the sort of bill before the 1st of February when every other committee will be pouring in its business and claiming the attention of the house. The speaker fully intended to announce the committee the day the house adjourned but was prevented from the house adjourned but was prevented from doing so by the motion of Burrows that the house adjourn out of respect to the memory of Mr. Moffatt, the dead member of the Michigan delegation. The speaker came to the capital with the list of the committee in his pocket and notified Mr. Ryan, of Kansas, that he had been selected for the vacancy on the republican side. Mr. Ryan said that his colleagues from Kansas, preferred that he colleagues from Kansas preferred that he should remain on the committee on appro-priation and he would like to consult them THE PRESIDENT'S CHRISTMAS.

From the number of packages that have been left at the white house by express wagons, it would seem that both the president and Mrs. Cleveland have been liberally remembered by their friends. They went to church as usual this morning to hear Dominic Sunderland preach his Christmas sermon. The turkey carved by the president of the United States to-day weighed eight pounds. and was sent to him by a gentleman in Vir-ginia who desired that he should know that the bird would be a democrat if it was old

the bird would be a democrat if it was old enough to vote.

THE "BEE" ENDORSED.

The Post of this morning has a leading editorial on special pensions for prisoners of war which contains liberal quotations from a late leader in the BEE. I quote: "There is a great deal of rock-ribbed truth in what the BEE has had the courage to say. Although thousands of brave men were captured under circumstances amply attesting their courage, many other thousands, habitual stragglers and skulkers, men who managed to keep out of every fight and to shirk every duty, were made prisoners of war with little duty, were made prisoners of war with little or no reluctance on their part. These facts are well known to every soldier who did any duty at the front."

THE SITUATION IN IDAHO. tories will have their hands full during the present session. A dozen propositions for admission, division and subtraction of western territories have already either been in-troduced or are in process of formulation as bills. Various other matters in which the far west is interested will come more or less directly before the committees and chief of these will be the Utah question and its rami-

fications.

Delegate Fred. T. Dubois, of Idaho, was seen by your correspondent to-day in the capitol and was asked what measures affecting his section of the country were on the

congressional boards.
"First and foremost," he replied, "is the composition of the house committee on territories. It is only just and right that our sec-tion should have personal representation in that committee room. Our system of congressional government has now become one largely of government by committees, and it important for our interests, and varied as they are, that "v should have a representative from one of the territories of Montana, Wyoming, Washington or Idaho, on the committee which practically decides territorial legislation; at least which largely There is to be a hard fight for influences it. the preservation of my territory as a politi-cal entity, and we cannot afford to less any

"What do you mean, Mr Du Hois, by a

fight for Idaho's preservation, and how did the question arise!" "Idaho's geographical position and its pecuflar topography were primarialy responsible for the contest. It is divided on an east and west line by a range of high mountains which, up to a recent time, were difficult to cross except by trail. Our capital being at Boise City, in southern Idaho, the residents of the north were put to great expense and the inconvenience of a 400-mile stage ride, in some instances, to transact their business at the capital. For this reason a sentiment gradually sprang up in northern Idaho which was fostered by ambitious politicians in Washington territory, and which had for its object the addition of the northern part of Idaho to Washington territery with Olympia for the capital. *Distance were long and a united territorial feeling had not yet been fostered. Southern Idaho thought little of the matter, or when they did, they made no opposition. Singerer, then a candidate for delegate, made his canvass in northern Idaho on pledges to vote for the division. Two years ago both candidates for delegate pledged themselves to work and vote for the same object. At the last session of congress the Hailey bill for the cutting in two of the territory passed the house. Senator Voornees, of Indians, whose son Charley is a delegate from Washington Touritory and has seen the control of the Washington Territory, and has senatorial aspirations in case the territory becomes a state, pushed the bill in the senate. Here he was materially assisted by Stewart, of Ne-vada, who had just been elected from that state, and who saw an opportunity for assisting his pet scheme for taking southern blaho and adding it to Nevada. Amended in the judiciary committee by Senator Edmunds, the bill finally passed both houses, but was fortunately pocket-vetoed by Mr. Cleveland. The passage of the measure aroused Idano. For the first time the territory awake to an understanding of the scheme for blotting her from the msp of the United States. The railread system, new extended, has taken away the only argument for the addition of northern Idate to Washington for legislative convenience. Boise City was nearer than Objection and scarcely more than a day's ride from the

most remote portion. Immigration, the de-yclopment of the mixing and agricultural in-terests, and wood growing in a territory con-taining \$5,000 square miles have sown so rapidly that the people of Idaho no realize randly that the people of Idaho no read-stat they have a territory well worth keeping intact, and which, within a few years, will become an imperial state. To-day nine out of ten of the inhabitants oppose division. I made my canvass openly with non-division as one of the chief planks of my platform of principles and woa. All my best offerts shall be directed against the schemes once more maturing to blast out Idaho from the list of territories, and to portion out her impossiterritories, and to vertion out her imperial domain of fine agricultural lands, magnificent cattle ranges and rich lodes and veins of minerals among territories already possessing millions of acres of unsettled country."

subject has been properly presented. The destruction of Idaho means the loss, in the near future, of another western delegation to congress. The west and western interests need all the senatorial and congressional votes they can secure for the protection of that section of country lying between the Missouri river and the Pacific slope. It is peopling rapidly, and in the intervals between the national censuses, its states receive barely a half the representation to which they are a haif the representation to which they are entitled, while the territories calling for statehood, and which soon must become states, are restricted to their single delegate. When compared with an equal area in the east the representation of this unmense domain, with several millions of inhab-itants, is exceedingly small. But in the years to come, and at no distant day if geographical lines are not tampered with, it will make itself felt, and powerfully felt, for the protection of its interests which are, after all, the interests of the entire country. No one who knows the west and has its prosperity at heart, can favor the enlargement of the aiready too large territories by destroying any of the political subdivisions

which sooner or later must become populous and powerful states. If Voorhees and Stewart's scheme should be carried out it would make a state of Nevada larger in area than all the New England and Middle states together, and a state of Washington almost together, and a state of Washington almost together. as large. Each as at present constituted is an empire in itself.

"Is there any division of political parties in Idaho, upon national questions affecting your section?"

"None at all. Take, for instance, Governor "None at all. Take, for instance, Governor Stevenson and myself, representing the opposing parties, or Colonel Shoup and Colonel Wall, two business men who hold no political positions, but who represent the ordinary interests of good citizens in politics. Each and all would agree on every proposition which affected the interests of Idaho and the for west all would make no difference. far west. It would make no difference whether they had a democratic or republican senator or congressman. The section is thoroughly united. All favor the maintenance of a bi-metallic standard. All would favor the issuance of silver certificates, based on hear bellien described in the transverse. on bar bullion, deposited in the treasury.
All would favor the maintenance of tariff protection for lead and wool, the opening up of the Indian reservations for settlement; better mail facilities, and such an amend-ment of the alien land act as would exempt mineral lands from its provisions. Each and all would favor the taking away of all political power from the Mormons so long as they continue to make church and state one, and preach and teach defiance to the laws of our

THE REVOLUTION IN PRUSSIA. I have just received a letter from Sergius M. Stepniak of Lendon. Mr. Stepniak is the foremost leader of revolutionary movements in Russia, which threatens to involve the country of the czar in an internal war. Mr. Stepniak is a Russian exile, but has been conducting his movements from the outside through agents and the press. He informed me during a visit I paid to him in June last that he intended to come to Washington this winter to oppose the ratification of an extra-dition treaty which would make it possible for Russia to extradite revolutionists who when pursued flee to America. Mr. Stepwhen pursued flee to America. Mr. Step-niak writes that he has read in these dis-patches a statement of the American view of the proposed extradition treaty with Russia, and that he believes there is practically no need of his coming here. He says:

"The nihilists are not desperadoes, but mederate more striction to gain for their

moderate men, striving to gain for their country by what means they have at their disposal a small measure of the political freedisposal a small measure of the political free-dom other countries have enjoyed for cen-turies. Still I am sorry for being unable to come. It is essential that our autocracy should not have the opportunity to tell to the Russian people that in the contest between her government and its only active opponents and rebels, the American republic has taken the side of the government, and voluntarily offered to assist it in hunting down its

enemies."
Mr. Stepniak promises to send me, within a few days, a statement of the condition of affairs in Russia which are threatening a revolution, and which have a lead to an attempt to take the life of the czar. He will also tell me why the senate of the United States should refuse to make an extradition treaty with Russia, and why the American people should not only offer a baven for the oppressed people in Russia, but should give their sympathy to them. Mr. Stepniak is one of the strongest writers in the old world, is a native of Russia, was educated there, and was exiled for his effective opposition to the unreasonable and unjustifiable oppres-sion of the crown. What he may say will be of the very highest authority, as he is the recognized leader of the Russian revolutionists.
There has been very little said or done

about the senate in reference to the proposed extracition treaty with Russia. The ques-tion, however, is likely to come up soon after the holidays, but it will meet with strong op-position. As I said some time ago, there could be no advantage in the United States making an extradition treaty with Russia, for the reason that no one can go into Russia without a passport that is complete in every respect and that he has been visited by a diplomatic officer. A criminal escaping from this country could not therefore furnish the necessary proof of his good citizenship to enable him to enter the czar's country. To ratify an extradition treaty with Russia would therefore, simply be an advantage to Russia only and would be an endorsement of Russia's oppressive treatment, not only of her own subjects, but those of this country who go there. Russia offers no protection what-ever to American citizens within her borders. While in St.Petersburg last August I learned from an American officer of an instance which from an American officer of an instance which had just occurred and which bears out the truth of this statement. A man named Oppenheimer arrived in St. Petersburg from the United States, and, as usual, his passport was taken before he had an opportunity to register at the hotel. A half hour afterwards a gendarme called and informed Oppenheimer that the prefecture of the police wanted to stock him at his office. The American reverted see him at his office. The American reported "This is your passport?" holding up the

document in his hands 'Yes," replied the American. 'Are you a native born Americant'

"Yes sir,"
"What is your nationality P

"I am a Hebrew, sir,"
"That is what I presumed," said the police

officer "and you must leave the country before to-morrow night."
The Jew instantly saw there was a deepseated prejudice against his race, and he hastened to the American minister for official interposition. Mr. Lothrop heard the Jew's statement and started out to see Giers, the foreign minister, and the prefecture of police. Hoth were out of their offices. The next day Mr. Lothrop told the American citizen tha although he would do everything he possible there was not the slightest hope that he could stay in the country longer than an-other day. The next train bore Oppen-heimer toward the German frontier-This may be an instancer of Russian prejudice against a certain nationality, but this man was an American citizen and tendered to the Russian authorities a passport issued by Secretary Bayard, and revised by the Russyn minister to this country. Not only was protection not offered him on account of his citizonship, but be was given the shortest possible time in which to leave the country. The Jews are hated as bitterly as any people can be in Russia, although there are a many of them located in that country. of them are money lenders and rum sellers and they get metgages on the crops of the persons and by their grinding practice be-come very wealthy. The result is the pre-judice against them cannot be obliterated by official obligations, and all Hebrews that go omena congators, and an repress that go to Russia, though they are loyal citizens of friendly countries and are simply sight-seers they are invariably ordered to leave on the shortest possible notice. The Russians claim that all of the lorse thieves, counterfeiters and smarglers in their realm are Jews.

All of the Nebraska delegates, with the exception of Schater Paddock, have gone west to spend the hallidays. Congressman McShare left first, and reached Omaha by way of Boston. Congressman Laird and Dorsey followed a few days later. General Mandersen left on Friday, and is already with you. with you.

"What is the sentiment of the west in regard to this proposed division!"

"Strengly opposed, I believe, wherever the city at his quarters in the Portland. Mrs.

Gear received a slight blow on her head last week by a fall and has been complaining of

Miss Nellie Rosewater, who for two years past has been a pupil in the Cooper institute art schools of New York, is spending the holidays in Washington.
Messrs. C. E. Squires and John McCague

were among the Omaha arrivats and depart-ures at the capital during the week. Hon. J. C. Watson, of Nebraska City, spent

a portion of his bridal trip at the Ebbitt. The remainder he devoted to the supreme court and an investigation of the forthcoming po-

and an investigation of the forthcoming po-litical situation.

Miss Paddock, accompanied by her cousin,
Miss Grace Paddock, of New York, reached
the city last night after a month's visit with
friends in New York.

PERRY S. HEATH.

Christmas in Washington. Washington, Dec. 25 .- The president spent Christmas Sunday very quietly at the white house. In the morning he and Mrs. Cleveland attended divine service at Rev. Dr. Sunderland's church. There were no spects at dinner. The churches all held special services and they were all well attended.

Death of an Aged Journal Clerk. Washington, Dec. 25 .- John M. Barclay, for many years journal clerk of the house of representatives, died last night, aged seventy-one. He was appointed journal clerk of the house through the influence of President

A Remarkable Mineral Output. Washington, Dec. 25 .- The United States geological survey has issued statistics of the production of minerals during 1886. It appears that the total value of mineral products taken as nearly as possible at the points of production, was more that \$465,000,000, the largest mineral production yet recorded in any country. In 1885 the value was about \$425,000,000. Many substances shared in this increase but particularly iron and steel, which alone showed an increase of \$30,000,000, In 1885, bituminous coal was the most valuable mineral product, but in 1886, it was passed by pig iron, which had a higher total value than silver and gold combined. Wonderful pro-gress is shown in the use of natural gas, the consumption being more than double that of 1885, and twenty times that of 1883. It is estimated that the value of coal displaced by natural gas in 1886 was more than \$2,800,000. This is slightly less than half the value of

German Oppression in Samoa. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 25.-Advices from Samoa state that the Samoans are becoming more keenly alive to the fact that the party represented by the new king, Tomasce, has been made use of merely to save the policy of the Germans. The whole plan of foreign interference, as represented by the German plan of operations, is steadily raising strong opposition. Soon after the arrival of the United States steamer Adams, which occasioned much rejoicing among the natives, a number of them under Asi, their fighting chief, visited the vessel, and after inspection assembled on the upper deck and held a dance. The Germans have expressed annov-ance at this circumstance, and the natives have been virtually prohibited from giving any more such entertainments. Collisions are reported to have taken place between American sailors and Germans on the streets.

A BIG CANAL PROJECT.

The Mississippi River to be Connected With the Atlantic Ocean.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Colonel Malcom Gluebb, of Paris, is in the city. He is an American and was connected with Reuter's telegraph service before he went to Europe, some years ago. He returns now as the representative of a French, Dutch and Euglish syndicate, which is about to carry out the old canal project, which will furnish an outlet from the Mississippi river to the Atlantic ocean, by means of which the products of the great Mississippi valley and its 22,000 miles of tributaries, draining the great agricultural basin of the United States, can be brought in barges in unbroken bulk to Fernandina, Brunswick and other south Atlantic ports. He has recently gone over the line and finds the surveys and report of General Gilmore, which indorse the practicability of the route, correct. The line of the canal will be as follows: Leaving of the canal will be as follows: Leaving the Mississippi river it will connect with Lake Borgne, passing thence through Mississippi sound, Perdict bay, Mobile bay, Choctawhatchie bay, St. Andrews' bay and following generally what is known as the inside passage or protected waterway of the north coast of the Gulf of Mexico to St. Marks and Florida. Thence the canal will strike across the northern section of the peninsula of Florida and northeast of it through Okefinoke swamp in Georgia, to St. Mary's river, with a branch about seven miles in length to Satille river. Following the former, the ports of St. Mary's and Fernandina will be reached, while the latter river will form a part of an inside passage on the Atlantic coast to Bruns

THE READING STRIKE. More Men Ordered Out-Probability

of a Stubborn Contest. READING, Pa., Dec. 25 .- Orders to strike on the Reading road were received early this morning, and, as far as the railroad crews were concerned, were obeyed. Immediately thereafter General Manager McLeod tele graphed that every engine attached to the trains lying on the sidings should be housed and and guarded, and this was promptly done. The company employs, at its shops in this city, about two thousand men, but they did hot go out, as they claim that they are not included in the order. The leaders in this city expect such an order very soon, however, so as to more effectually cripple th

Filling the Strikers' Places. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 25.-Notice was ssued last night by General Manager McLeod, of the Reading railroad, stating that work would be resumed Tuesday morning a the Port Richmond yards. The places of such employes as do not report will be filled by other men. The men discharged for diso-bedience of orders will not be permitted to again enter the service of the company in

any capacity.

Leading strikers say: "We wish to place ourselves right before the public by letting it be known that the striking employes of the Reading railroad company are willing to arbitrate their differences with the company and that we are ready to resume work at any time pending arbitration. Our execu-tive committee are ready to meet representa-tives of the company when they notify us of their willingness to treat with us."

An officer of the company said this evening that the managers did not believe the strike would extend beyond a few assemblies of this city. He declared that the claim that 65,000 men would quit the company's employ was a pure fabrication, and he stoutly maintained that the 40,000 miners would refuse to go out with the aggrieved freight handlers in this city.

A Bloody Saloon Row.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 25.-The riot reported from Erlanger, Ky., late last night, proves to have been a saloon row started by a drunken gang who quarreled with the bar tender and four of them were shot and seriously injured during the fight.

Murdered by Kansas Cow Boys. WICHITA, Kan., Dec. 25.-A ranchman from No Man's Land, reports the fatal shooting of Jimmy Owens and his sor Oliver, ten days ago, in the southern part of the strip, by drunken cow boys. Owens came from Illinois, where he was an extensive cattle and grain buyer.

Celebrating the Pope's Jubilee. Baltimore, Dec. 25.—The pope's jubiled was celebrated at the cathedral to-day. Cardinal Gibbons having been the celebrant at high mass.

SETTLING A MINING PROBLEM.

An Iowa Court Engaged Upon a Very Complicated Question.

A CASE OF WIDESPREAD INTEREST

The Orphan's Home One of the Worthiest of Hawkeye Charities-The Contest of Senator Cassett-lowa News.

An Interesting Dispute. DES MOINER, Ia., Neb., Dec. 25 .- Special to the BEE. !- An important question is now being considered by an Iowa court which will greatly affect the interest of miners whichever way it is decided. The last legislature divided the state into mining districts, appointing an inspector for each. It was understood that this official should be a practical miner himself, thoroughly understanding the business and appreciating the needs of the mining classes. In order to make his work efficient the law empowers him to require mine operators to conform to certain requirements for the protection and safety of their workingmen. The practice has been where the inspector visits the mines, to examine their apparatus and see if it is complete or deficient in any respect, and if any of the safeguards for the protection of the miners are wanting he notifies the operators and asks that they be supplied. Usually the owners have responded cheerfully to all these requests that seem reasonable, but if they fail to do so it becomes the duty of the inspector to apply to the district court for an injunction closing the mine until the necessary changes are made. It was obvious that if the lives of miners were being placed in jeopardy the sconer relief was offered the better, and it was expected that an injunction when asked for would issue at once, and then the question of its permanency could be considered after a full hearing. A few days ago Inspector Stout found in one of the mines which he visited at Boonesboro a condition of things perilous in the extreme to the miners employed there. The operators had failed to comply with several of the requirements in-tended for the protection of their working-men and after persistent neglect to do so Mr. Stout notified them that he would have to close the mine, and he applied to the district court for an injunction for this purpose. To the surprise of all parties Judge Miracle denied the application so far as its temporary relief is concerned and stated that owing to the large interests involved he would appoint a day for special hearing which day was set for Dec. 29. For the present therefore the mine will be operated as heretofore and miners will be exposed to the same perils and have no new protection unless voluntary. ily given by the operators during these intervening days. This construction of the law, or this treatment of it, naturally awakens much comment and criticism. It is thought that if the law is to be effective at all a judge should grant a temporary injunction at least, immediately upon the application of the in-spector, it being fair to assume that he would

IOWAS ORPHANS' HOME.

One of the worthiest of Iowa's charities is what is known as the Orphans' home, located at Davenport. It was established in 1862 as a home for the children of soldiers killed in Soldiers' Orphans' home, but as years have passed and the children of the war period have grown up, there is but little opportunit to use it for the strict purpose for which i was founded. Some years ago the legisla-ture, foreseeing this condition, enlarged the scope of it so as to make it a home as well for indigent children. It is now doing a grand work, and filling a field which no other in stitution in the state occupies. Since the ceived 1,196 soldiers' orphans. The late reports of the officials show that of that large number 95 per cent are good and useful citi zens, a credit to the communities in which they live, many of them occupying positions of trust and honor. During the cleven years that the home has been years that the home has been opened to indigent children not sold iers orphans, it has received 542 children from forty-eight different counties. There is an advantage almost inestimable in maintaining me of this kind instead of raising poor children in the county almshouses. In the former they are kept by themselves as in a large family, are given healthful, moral and mental surroundings, are taught trades and occupations as well as the elementary prin-cipals of a good education and when they leave are able to go forth to the world and become good and useful members of society. But in the county almshouses they are thrown in contact with deprayed and illiter-ate paupers who have drifted there often after lives of wickedness and crime. Children in such surroundings grow up with little prospect of usefulness and often leave the poor house with their minds and moral natures thoroughly poisoned and deprayed. The last report of the trustees of the orphans' home shows that there were er rolled at the close of the fiscal year 293 children. Of these forty-two only are soldiers orphans; the baiance are indigent children sent from different counties. During the past biennial period the receipts of the institution were \$64,437.64. A few weeks ago the principal building of the home was burned and the new legislature will be asked to make liberal appropriations to make good the losses and to furnish the home with much needed improvements. As it is one of the worthiest charities of the state it is likely to receive all that its reasonable needs may

spector, it being fair to assume that he would not undertake the responsibility of asking for it without due cause, and if he erred the mine owner would have a remedy, for he is under bonds for the proper discharge of his duties. It is not improbable that the legis-lature may make some modification in the law that will strengthen it in this particular, or at least make it souther that it caused he misunderstood.

misunderstood.

THE STATE SENATORIAL CONTEST. The new turn of events in the contest for the senatorship from the Monroe and Marion district suggests that Senator Cassatt, who claims the certificate, is not very sanguine of success on a new appeal to the people. His majority on the face of the returns at the last election was but nine, too siender a margin to admit of much shrinkage at another con-test. In asking for a writ of mandamus to issue against the governor and the executive council requiring them to proceed with the canvass of his vote and give him the certificanvass of his vote and give him the certifi-cate Senator Cassatt appears to be atraid to wait for the issue of another election. The board of canvassers understood their duty to be very plain under the facts as presented to them. The supervisors had reported to them a surplusage of votes sufficient to have changed the result if they had all been cast for the minority candidate or were to be taken from the vote of the majority. In such case the law leaves the state board of canvassers no choice except to order a new elec-tion in the precincts where the excess occur-red. They did so, and it is the general im-pression here that the district court will not attempt to interfere with their discharge of

It would look as if all of northwestern Iowa went into the hay business last summer on a very extrasive scale. There seems to be almost no limit of the magnitude of the crop and the way it is being shipped to Chicago and other distributing points would suggest that there was no limit to the amount at some Commissioner Coffin, who has just returned from Chicago, says that the Milwaukee road has 1,000 cars standing on their tracks at that city. Other roads were also clogged up in the same way. In fact they say that hay has almost become a drug on the market and the greatness of the crop has reduced and demoralized prices. There is some satisfaction, however, in knowing that Iowa had one big however, in knowing that Iowa had one big crop last summer anyway. The drouth that was so fatal to crops in many parts of the state very kindly kept of the way and gave the hay farmers in northwestern lows a chance

lows a chance. STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION. The thirty-second annual meeting of the

State Teachers' association begins in Cedar Rapids next Tuesday and will continue four days. This is an event to which the pedagogues of Iowa look forward with annual pleasure. The sessions of the association are always held during the holiday vacation when the teachers are free, and they generally attend in large numbers. There are few states that have so vigorous an association or one that makes so much of an impression on educational affairs as lowa. Its members discuss the leading educational interests of on educational affairs as Iowa. Its members discuss the leading educational interests of the state, suggest changes in the school laws, and devise ways and means for improving the already excellent school system of the state. It is thought that the coming session will discuss and possibly take some action upon the subject of compulsory education and free text books.

EX-WARDEN MARTIN'S CASH.

The failure of the grand jury to return an indictment against ex-Warden Martin of the Anamosa penitentiary is regarded as a com-plete vindication of that official. When charges against him were first being dis-cussed over a year ago Governor Larrabee quietly investigated the subject and satisfied quietly investigated the subject and satisfied himself that there was no occasion for further inquiry. But some of the democratic papers took up the subject in the last campaign solely for political capital and made such a howl that a democratic judge insisted that the grand jury should investigate the case. This was done and after a careful inquiry with Mr. Martin out of the state and unable to defend himself in person the jury has dismissed the case as unworthy of further notice,

AGAINST FREE TRADE. The President of the National Wool-Growers' Association's Address.

Columbus, O., Dec. 25.-President Delano, of the National Wool-Growers' association, has issued an address to the wool-growers of the United States, deprecating the free trade sentiment which has, he says, been augmented to the extent of the president's influence.

The address says: In announcing his sympathy with those who do not encourage American industries and domestic labor the executive has emphasized his contempt for your industry by proposing a repeal of all duties on imported wools. You number about one million of votages in the contempt of the contempt o ers and give employment to about one million more. Every state, and nearly every county in each state of the union, has flocks, and the flocks, masters. Your flocks generally are small, your wealth limited and your locations so scattered as to render organization and united action difficult. Once the producers of 300,000,000 pounds of wool annually, valued of 300,000,000 pounds of wool annually, valued at about \$100,000,000, you have seen the unfriendly legislation of 1883 check your growth, and actually reduce your flocks in number and your annual clip in quantity, to the extent of 50 per cent. These results followed a small reduction of protective duties. Now the president proposes their abolition so that South America and Australia, with other foreign retires. ica and Australia, with other foreign nations can supply the consumption of the United States spindles and looms. The officers of your national society desire to organize re-sistance to this cruel attempt. In order to secure its defeat by active, consolidated resistance, I advise that you petition congress freely from all parts of the country Send letters to congressmen from every dis-trict. Have each association of wool-growtrict. Have each association of wool-growers—state, county, township or town—pass and forward appropriate resolutions, incite grangers or associations of husbandmen to write their voices with yours In urging congress to promote the welfare of agriculture. Enfranchised freemen may obtain justice and avoid appression by making those in authority understand their wants. If you have not a large or consolidated wealth, you have votes. Exercise wisely the power which this privilege gives. The founders of our republic placed in the hands of the people the pewer to correct the errors of those who make or administer our laws, without insurrection or violence. The exwithout insurrection or violence. The ex-executive has been misinformed. Remove the deception, and let him know you will not submit to the proposed injustice without a resolate struggle.

SENTENCED FOR LIFE.

"Lone Highwayman" of Texas Bound For the Penitentiary. St. Louis, Dec. 25.- Special Telegram to the BEE. |-United States Marshal Cabell, of Dallas, Tex., reached this city to-night with Jim Newsome, the highwayman who, singlehanded, robbed stages of the Brownwood & Ballinger line a score of times. Newsome is under sentence for life and will spend the rest of his days in the Albany, N. Y., penitentiary. For the last five or six years, however, he has industriously plied his peculiar vocation, rifling thirty stages within that time. He always plays a lone hand, and his usual method of procedure was to stop a coach with a persuasive flourish of a sixshooter, range the passengers in a line and go through them with neatness and dispatch. Probably his most audacious exploit Probably his most audacious exploit was the time he held up a stage coach with nothing in the shape of a weapon save a hammer handle, which he handled in the moonlight in such a way that the frightened passengers supposed it was a Smith & Wes-son's best. These robberies became so fre-quent and bold last October that a determ-ined search was made for the "Lone Highwayman," resulting in Newsome's arrest in Runnells county. He was convicted in the federal court of robbing the mails with force of arms and sentenced for life.

Another Revolution Threatened. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 25 .- A special corre spondent, writing from Honolulu in reference to the clash between King Kalakua and the legislature on account of his vetoes, says: "The people are virtually on the eve of another revolution. The king is exercising his veto power and interests to stand on his constitutional rights until a judicial decision is rendered. The legislature will contest his action, and the natives are becoming excited. They find themselves ignored and treated with contempt; the king insulted; his rights, as understood by them, ignored or denied. The native papers, it is said, are inciting the The natives to rise in arms, if necessary, and as-sert their right to a voice in the management of their own affairs. It only needs a spark set the country in a blaze.

Death of a Scientific Recluse. NEW YORK, Dec. 25 .- Morey Hale Bartow was found dead in his room at No. 47 La Fayette place to-day. He was sixty years old, a bachelor, and lived alone there. The greater part of his time was spent in solitude with his books. He was a member of the American Geographical society, the New York Historical society, the Geneological society, the Huguenot society and was a long time secretary of the Society for the Advancement of the Sciences and Arts. He was a descendent of the family of which Nathan Hale was a member.

Weather Indications. For Nebraska and Iowa: Colder, generally fair weather, light to fresh variable winds, becoming fresh to brisk northerly. For Dakota: Fair weatner, followed local snows, colder, with cold wave, light to fresh variable winds. A cold wave is indicated for Dakota, Min-nesota, Iowa, Nebraska and Wisconsin. The temperature will fall 15 to 25 degrees.

Draft Horses Burned. CHICAGO, Dec. 25. - Twenty-eight draft norses and their stables, all belonging to Daniel Corkery, a coal dealer, burned this morning. Loss, \$15,000; insurance, \$7,000. The smilly of Corkery's foreman, James Maroney, residing above the stable, narrowly escaped erematics with the horses. Mrs. Maroney was badly cut by glass in jumping out through a second story window.

Bloody Affrays in Chicago. CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—Christmas, in Chicago,

was marred by an unusual number of affrays, fatal and otherwise. In the twenty-four hours preceding 6 o'clock this evening four persons had been reported stabbed, one shot dead, and a policeman and an alderman nearly pummeled out of existence.

THE CLEARANCE RECORD. The Financial Transactions of the

Past Week. Boston, Mass., Dec. 25.-[Special Telegram to the BEE.]-The following table compiled from dispatches to the Post from the managers of the leading clearing-houses of the United States, shows the gross exchanges for the week ended December 24. 1887, with the rate per cent of increase or decrease as compared with the amounts for the corresponding week last year:

New York \$ 548,596,481 Boston 73,423,122 Philadelphia 61,405,892 Chicago 49,856,000 St. Louis 17,023,217 San Francisco 11,108,859 Baltimore 12,071,260 Pittsburg 11,318,350 Cincinnati 11,183,150 New Orleans 10,647,170 Kansas City 6,226,035 Providence 5,162,500 Louisville 4,988,001 Milwankee 4,128,341 Detroit 4,253,41 Mimanapalis 4,015,305 St. Paul 3, 2,450 Memphis 2,779,203 Omaha 2,779,203 Duluth 2,856,420	CE SE	ease
Philadelphia		9.2
Chicago. St. Louis. St. Louis. St. Louis. St. Louis. 17,083,217 San Francisco. 11,108,899 Baltimore. 11,207,280 Pittsburg. 11,383,300 Cincinnatt. 11,183,180 New Orleans. 10,447,170 Kansas City. Providence. 5,162,500 Milwankee. 4,18,36, Milwankee. 4,18,3741 Minneapolis. 5,102,341 Minneapolis. 5,102,341 Minneapolis. 5,102,341 Memphis. 2,779,203 Duluth. 2,858,420	4 4 5 W 6	
Chicago. St. Louis. St. Louis. St. Louis. St. Louis. 17,083,217 San Francisco. 11,108,899 Baltimore. 11,207,280 Pittsburg. 11,383,300 Cincinnatt. 11,183,180 New Orleans. 10,447,170 Kansas City. Providence. 5,162,500 Milwankee. 4,18,36, Milwankee. 4,18,3741 Minneapolis. 5,102,341 Minneapolis. 5,102,341 Minneapolis. 5,102,341 Memphis. 2,779,203 Duluth. 2,858,420	11.0	6
Pittsburg	14.:	
Pittsburg		1
Pittsburg	0.00	
Minneapails 4,05,305 55, Paul 3, 9,934 Cleveland 3, 2,450 Memphis 3,086,637 Omaha 2,779,203 Duluth 2,859,450	18	1
Minneapails 4,05,305 55, Paul 3, 9,934 Cleveland 3, 2,450 Memphis 3,086,637 Omaha 2,779,203 Duluth 2,859,450		
Minneapails 4,05,305 55, Paul 3, 9,934 Cleveland 3, 2,450 Memphis 3,086,637 Omaha 2,779,203 Duluth 2,859,450	11.1	0 -2 -2
Minneapails 4,05,305 55, Paul 3, 9,934 Cleveland 3, 2,450 Memphis 3,086,637 Omaha 2,779,203 Duluth 2,859,450		a.u
Minneapails 4,05,305 55, Paul 3, 9,934 Cleveland 3, 2,450 Memphis 3,086,637 Omaha 2,779,203 Duluth 2,859,450		17.55
Minneapails 4,05,305 55, Paul 3, 9,934 Cleveland 3, 2,450 Memphis 3,086,637 Omaha 2,779,203 Duluth 2,859,450	00-	Marrie .
Minneapails 4,05,305 55, Paul 3, 9,934 Cleveland 3, 2,450 Memphis 3,086,637 Omaha 2,779,203 Duluth 2,859,450		Sec.
Minneapails 4,05,305 55, Paul 3, 9,934 Cleveland 3, 2,450 Memphis 3,086,637 Omaha 2,779,203 Duluth 2,859,450	******	
St. Paul		1.000
Omaha 2,779,203	40	3
Omaha 2,779,203		2
Omaha 2,779,203		100
Duluth	23 .	
The state of the s	20.2	e in a co
Indianapolis 2,379,431	622	3
Columbus	85	4
Denver 2.224,537	30	
1 St. Joseph	- AT	M.
Hartford. 1,568,669 Galveston 1,426,107	6	1
Galveston 1.426,107		6.8
Peoria 1,399,378	30	2
Norfolk 1.281.590	39	3
New Haven 1.128.647	15	10000
1 Springfield 1.034,003	34	0
Worcester 958,098	18	4
Portland 929,345	11	7
Wichita	16.	7
Lowell	47.	4
Syracuse	30.	2-
Grand Rapids 558,383	33.	0
Total \$876,708,320 Outside New York 328,111,839		2.0
Outside New York . 328,111,839	11.	4

*Not i neluded in totals. MARRIED A CONSUMPTIVE.

A Rich Girl's Scheme to Become a Widow. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 25 .- The death at the little town of Mayfield, near the Stanford university, of a young and consumptive printer named Frank McKee, completes a curious story of a rich young girl's folly. Seven years ago Abram Brown, of Oakland. died leaving property to his only daughter. Frankie, valued at \$50,000. She attained her majority a tittle over a year ago, and then assumed control of the property, which brought in an income of about \$5,000. She took a trip to Highland Spring, and there a lively widow persuaded her that she ought to become a widow herself in order to enjoy social freedom that an unmarried woman car never hope to gain. Full of this project she returned to Oakland and formed the ac-quaintance of Captain and Mrs. R. M. Ap-gar. To them she confided her longing for social emancipation. She declared she was social emancipation. She declared she was bound to become a widow, and thought if she could marry some man who was on his death bed, it would be about the right thing. Apgar agreed that if she was determined to marry, and for the purpose stated, it would be advisable to have the thing settled with as little publicity as possible. He accordingly introduced this peculiar young woman to Dr. Dupuy, who had conducted an imitation milk factory in this city. Dr. Dupuy proved the middle man. He declared he knew of just the man to suit Miss Frankie's wish in the person of a poor printer named Frank McKee, who had a beauteful case of consumption, with a blood-spitting accompaniment, and who could not possibly live more than a month. Miss Frankie thought that she had found just the man that she wanted, and agreed to look at the subject. On the following day she and Apgar went to the following day she and Appar went to the office of Dr. Dupuy, in this city, where the medical man exhibited his consumptive. Miss Frankle looked him over with a critical eye; thumped his chest vigorously and made him taumped his chest vigorously and made him cough several times for the purpose of ascertaining if the investment was a good one. She finally concluded that she would take the chances of his living. McKee consented to to marry the girl for a money consideration. The pair were wedded by Justice Wood. They did not depart together. It had been agreed that the husband should go and die by himself. The wife gave him \$100 before nimself. The wife gave him \$100 before the ceremony took place, and to pay Dr. Dupuy \$100 with to pay Dr. Dupuy \$100 with which to defray the expenses of a comfortable death bed to her husband. McKee failed to keep his promise, however, and strangely in-sisted on living. In fact, he grew alarmingly healthy, and thought he had a "soft snap." Many persons agreed with him on this point. He met his wife a few months after and got some money from her. Dupuy received a liberal commission, and it is also charged that Apgar extorted a fee. Finally, Miss Frankle refused to be held any more and departed for the cast. The story leaked out and created a great sensation in Oakland. McKee followed her to Indianna, but she refused to

FOUGHT TO THE DEATH. Terrible Shooting Affray on a Mov-

she hears of McKee's death.

see him. She then departed, this fall for Europe, and is said to be in Carlisbad. An

other curious feature of the affair is that Apgar died on the same day as McKee. It is thought the young widow will return when

ing Train in Kentucky. MOUNT VERNON, Ky., Dec. 25 .- Bal Chum ey, yesterday, in Laurel county, arrested Hugh McHargue, who was charged with the seduction of a young girl at Pine Hill. Ky. He started on the train with him for this place to-day. When he arrived at Livingston, Walter Mullins, one of McHargue's friends, boarded the train. Nearing a tunnel, which opens out on a bridge over Round Creek, Mullins entered the car and told Chumley a man wanted to see him on the platform, quick. Chumley went out. After reaching the platform witnesses say a discussion ensued and the report of arms aroused all the passengers. Mullins was shot through the hand and Chumley through the foot. Both fell from the moving train off the bridge, a distance of about thirty feet. The train was stopped and backed up to the scene. Both men were soon found dead. In the confusion McHargue escaped, and his whereabouts are still a mystery.

whereabouts are still a mystery. Cleveland's Present to the Pope. BALTIMORE, Dec. 25 .- A special correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, who was sent to eport the papal jubilee ceremonies, arrived n Rome yesterday. He had in his charge a rift from President Cleveland to the pope. The present is a copy of the United States constitution beautifully engrossed and richly bound in book form. It was forwarded to Rome through Cardinal Gibbons, who received it at Baltimore from President Cleveland about three weeks ago.

Leonidas Hamline Returns. CHICAGO, Dec. 25 - Leonidas Hamline, the wealthy manufacturer, returned to his home to-day, after a mysterious absence of over four weeks. He was accompanied by his brother, who is said to have brought him from New Orleans. No explanation of the disappearance is given further than the in-timation that Hamline may have been temporarily insanc.

A Widow and Two Children Killed. POUGRKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 25 .- Mrs. Ellen O'Neil, a widow lady, in company with two of her children, a boy and a girl, while walking on the track of the Hudson River railroad. a short distance above Rhinebeck station last night, were struck by a locomotive and all three instantly killed.

Tobacco Sales in Louisytile. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 25-The tobacco season of 1887 closed here yesterday. The total sales at Louisville for the year amount-

ing to 135,101 hogsheads, the greatest number

ever sold anywhere in one year.

PUCILISTIC CHRISTMAS

Pony Moore Entertains at His Pas latial English Residence.

SPORTS HAVE A PLEASANT TIME.

Kilrain and Smith, the Foes of a Week Ago, Enjoy a Social Time To-

gether and Wish Each Other Joy.

Kilrain's Merry Christmas.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, Dec. 25.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to the Ber.]-George Washing Moore, affectionately called "Pony," conceived the idea at the fistic battle of Rouen, while it was progressing, that on Christmas day it would be a capital realization of the season of peace on earth and good will toward men to make Smith and Kilrain guests at his family dinner. But unfortunfortunately Smith had made other arrangements for the early part of the evening, so that while, as Poncy Moore chaffingly said, Hamlet was in the play of knife and fork, Lacrtes was not, although, as will be seen, he was in at the death. Mr. Moore's house is romantically situated in grounds in the Finchley roads, John's Wood. It was originally built for Blondin, the hero of Niagara, to-day performing in London. From him, in the hours of his adversity, Mr. Moore bought it. It is spacious, and surrounded by outhouses and land, which forms a model farm. At the front stands a large dog kennel labeled "Charley," the inmate, a Newfoundland, and not, as perhaps he ought to be, a bull dog, named after Charley Mitchell, Mr. Moore's son-in-law. To the left are reception rooms, which one enters through a large, handsomely decorated billiard room. In a corner of this is an American bar, showing the stars and stripes, and from which to the family or guests only American drinks are dispensed, the bar maids, in turn, being, for the fun of the thing, one of the Misses Moore. Leading from the billiard room are several smaller rooms, devoted to cards, roulette, keno, faro, etc. One hard and fast rule of the Moore family is that when, as is almost always the case, ladies are present, the pools shall consist of counters, which are dispensed at a shilling per dozen. At the rear of the house is a croquet lawn. This is surrounded by houses for cows, pigs, bees, poultry and horses of various breeds, including two valuable trotters from America. Pony Moore personally attends to his farm pets every morning early. The interior of the house is sumptuously furnished. The sitting-room on the left of the entrance hall is the sacred room, the walls and tables of which are cov-

to his visitors. While the guests were arriving he was shown the Sheedy interview by Mr. Harding. He was hurt to think he should be blamed for causing the absence of the American party, but contented himself by saying:

ered with the valuable presents that have

been given at various times to Mr. Moore.

Nothing pleases him better than to show them

"Well, your correspondent, who was with me at Rouen, will please deny any such intention on my part, for he can certainly say that from Rouen to Rouinnieres we traveled in the carriage with Harding, and during the whole journey I was distinctly wroth at the absence of the Americans and even swore that as a representative of Mr. Fox I would postpone the fight until they came; but afterwards, being shown the impossibility of keeping these people over night in a French village without bringing interference from the gendarmes, I reluctantly

withdraw my objection." Then turning to Kilrain, who was sitting at the fire smiling, Mr. Harding added his apology. Coming now for what he has said about Kilrain, as like an after-dinner speech,

there was nothing in it. During the afternoon the door bell kept continually ringing, as sport after sport was announced, nearly all merely calling to pay Christmas respects to Kilrain, Mitchell and the Moore family.

Dinner was announced at 6:30 p. m., when Pony Moore took the head of the table and Mrs. James Stoaaton, the whistling coon of the St. James hall, sat at the other end. The other guests were Kilrain, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, W. E. Harding, Mrs. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Donald, Mr. and Mrs. George Washington Moore, jr., Mrs. Stratton, nee Annie Moore, Mrs. Bachstraw, nee Jennie Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Vokes, the latter nce Bella Moore, Henry Macevoy, of Paris, and his son, Dr. Macevoy.

The menu presented the traditional Christ mas goose, the American turkey, British deer, Welch mutton, Devonshire sucking pig and Sussex jagged ox, with wines and dessert, including the flaming plum pudding. All sank the shag and no reference whatever was made to pugilism, past or future. After pulling cracker and drawing falors, the company had a v alk around the rooms in procession with masks on their faces and caps on their heads or aprons or false mustaches and whiskers. Pony Moore became King Lear, Charley Rowell a jester with a rattle, Kilrain a bishop, Mitchell a shylock, the ladies joining in the fun.

Shortly before midnight Jem Smith, accompanied by his backer. Charles White, arrived and were effusively received. He and Kilrain wished each other many a merry Christmas and fraternized in pleasant style. Then an adjournment was taken to the bilhard room. The first game was between Mitcheli and Rowell, which was followed by Smith and Kilrain amicably grasping cues and playing 100 up, which, after good-natured chafting on both sides, Kilrain won by 20 points, the Americans present halling this as a grand omen.

Then ensued supper, after which James Scratton sat at the piano, dressed as an Irish coon, with red and green swallow-tail coat and an exaggerated chimney-pot hat, playing polkas and waitzing, Kitrain with Mrs. Moore leading in the dances which followed. The dancing was varied by "hunt the slipper" and sweet meetings no der the mistletoe. During the evening Kilrain received this message from Richard K. Fox:

"Have cabled Atkinson to present you with my share of the stakes and I wish you a merry Christmas and a happy new year. At 2 a. m., Lordon time, your correspondent left the apparent focs of a week ago amicably substituting ankles for knuckles.

Sentenced to Death.

PRILIPPOPOLIS, Dec. 25.—The trial of thir-ty-five persons implicated in the reveilt of October, 1886, has just closed. Two of the socused were sentenced to death and four to imprisonment for various terms, and the rest were acquitted. The trial created intense excitement.

Victory For Irish Tenants. Duntan, Dec. 25.-The Mitchellstown land court has made a reduction of 23 per cent in the rents in the Countess of Kingston's estate. A year ago the lonants demanded 20 per centreduction. This was refused, and since that time the tenants have carried on a plan of

campaign.